The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,453.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rate Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

To Annas.		To Annas.	
Per Annum	Rs. 18	Per Annum	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	10	Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	5	Quarterly	6
Monthly	2	Monthly	2

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		To Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 18	Per Annum	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	10	Quarterly	11
Quarterly	5	Monthly	2
Monthly	2		

These Upcountry Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	0 12
Third do.	0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 4

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	6 As.
Third and succeeding	4 As.

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL STREET ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0 4 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the number of Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

will despatch the S. S. MOORA, 1,800 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Bisset, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th March. Cargo and Passengers can be taken from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Moora is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, and on MONDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward cargo and passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,926 Tons, 300 H.P. Commander J. E. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Tuticorin	20
,, Ratnagherry	12	,, Colombo	21
,, Vingorla	13	,, Galle	22
,, Goa	13	,, Point de Galle	23
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14	,, Cocanada	28
,, Cannanore	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Calingapatam	30
,, Beypore	16	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Cochin	17	,, False Point	31
,, Alleppey	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	Apr 2

Cheques for Steerage and China can be booked by the Steamer at this time hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which proceed to Saigon.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Timlatjap, Palembang, Penang, Singapore, Acheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Encouraging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bombay, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government,

despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, SUNDRE ABBAS, BUSHIRE, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The S. S. [illegible], 1,926 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, J.C. Baboy, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking Cabin Passengers and Cargo for Ports and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcels of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 7th March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (4,086 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class ..... Rs. 683
Second Class ..... ,, 370

Passengers may be engaged through Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

G. F. HENRY,

Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE splendid Steamer GALATEA, 3,001 Tons Gross Register, 360 Horse Power nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers.

She carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS and may be engaged through Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	For Bombay.
UTOPIA	3731	676	.....	.....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2377	464	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRAFALGAR	2107	424	18th Mar.	24th Mar.	10th May.
EUROPA	2377	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2393	500	do do do		10th July.
MACEDONIA	2373	486	do do do		10th August

Being a regularly fixed sailer, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who remark, by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE Teak-built and Copper-fastened Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, of 800 Register Tonnage 745-41-120 Tons, built at Natmoo, Tenasserim Division, in 1838. The Northumberland is a handy ship for the Country Trade, and having been extensively repaired in 1873 at Calcutta, could now be made ready for sea at a moderate expense.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1876.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Birmingham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 76 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BENNETT'S Weekly Auction, Saturday at 11 o'clock. Horses, about 14-2, goes in all gig and saddle horse.

BENNETT & Co.

MANAJEE AND CO. [illegible] ROAD.

[illegible] the Mortgagee and [illegible]

MANEKJEE & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
EUPHRATES	D. Benoldson	3994	450	18th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	400	20th—Suez, &c.
.....	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Bebb	2736	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
CLYDE	W. B. Hall	3093	460	8th.—London direct.
MAIN	N.W. Hazelwood	3000	500	20th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2953	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
KAISERI	A. Symons	2421	370	1st—Suez, &c.
DELHI	J. D. Gaby	3439	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; and by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

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for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

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for the waistcoat pocket.

Sent free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

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PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

[illegible] WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from Major B. Williams, of the Staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the undermentioned valuable carriage horses, the property of Government, purchased for the use of H. R. H., will be put up to Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., on the 15th instant, precisely at 2 P. M., at Major Williams' Camp at Willingdon Reclamation ground.

Kildare Kenneth	A handsome pair of upstanding Bay Waler Geldings about 4 and 5 years old, and about 15-3 high, very fast and showy.
Duness Barney	A strong powerful pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 4 and 6 years old, and about 15-2 high.
Colaba	A handsome pair of T. B. Walers, a Gelding and
Malaba	Horse, about 6 and 7 years old, and 16-2 high.
Sweetheart Baronet	A handsome pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 7 and 10 years old, and 15-2 high, very fast steppers and useful horses in tandem or saddle.

A pair of chestnut stud-bred and carriage mares, about 5 and 6 years old, and 15-2 high; perfectly quiet in harness and both have been in saddle.

The above horses are in regular work and are perfectly quiet in harness, and can be seen any day between 9-30 and 5 p. m. in Major Williams' Camp at Wellington Reclamation ground.

KING, KING & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property with cocoanut plantation at Lower Mahim Wood.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March 1876, at 4 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOENSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of mortgagees, Messrs. Anundrao Chintoba, Gunputrao Chinto a and Mahadowrao Chintoba, by virtue of the power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date 31st day of May, 1873, and on account and risk of Mortgagor, Mr. Joseph Gurer de Souza, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or part of plantation containing one wheel, called or known by the name of Combarbhat, situate on the west side of the Mahim Wood public road or passage leading from Dadur to Kheir in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or bungalow and cottages standing thereon, with the two water wells and cocoanut and other kind of trees growing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 706-A, containing by admeasurement 4,696 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by public road or passage leading from Portuguese Church called Salvasso to Purbhoodavee Road or Dadur, on the west and south by the part of the late Reverend Fre Luis Maria Bishop, and on the east by the public road or passage leading from Dadur to Kheir, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal for ground or land under No. 259 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension Tax under No. 313.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH. First night of Byron's Grand Burlesque of

ESMERALDA;

or the

SENSATION GOAT.

With

NEW SONGS NEW MUSIC
NEW DANCES NEW SCENERY.

ESMERALDA ..... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

To be preceded by the Original Comedietta of

A MORNING CALL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 1. Family Tickets admitting 3, at Sunday & Co.'s, Rs. 10. Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH.

LEILA MAJNOO ..... TRAGEDY.
THE VILLAGE LAWYER ..... FARCE.
FIROZE KACHER ..... COMEDY.
INDUS SABHA ..... OPERA.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned hereby give NOTICE to ALL CANDIDATES that they have COMPLETED their ARRANGEMENTS for STAFF and CANNOT ENTERTAIN any further APPLICATIONS.

GLOVER & Co.,
Contractors.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

In consequence of the EXPECTED ARRIVAL of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, SPECIAL CARS will leave Byculla between 9 and 10 A. M. TO-DAY and will offer the Embarkation.

TO-MORROW and on succeeding SUNDAYS, Cars will leave Byculla for the Elphinstone Circle at 10-20 A. M. and 5-20 P. M. in time for the CATHEDRAL SERVICE; Cars will leave Elphinstone Circle for Breuli at the conclusion of the MORNING and EVENING SERVICES.

Bombay, 11th March 1876.

FOR SALE, AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL,

TOBACCO LUMBER, &c.
12,000 cases KEROSINE OIL.
515 Boxes TOBACCO.
750,000 feet 1, 2, and 3 inch LUMBER.
2,065 CASKS.
500 Cases TURPENTINE.
57 Cases CLOCKS.
AMERICAN NAVAL STORES, LADDERS, SHINGLES, &c., &c. For Sale, to arrive per American ship FANNIE TUCKER from Boston.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL
SCREW TOPS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN CIGARS.—TRICHINOPOLY, PONDICHERRY and BURMAH. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

The CLARENDON at Matheran
Conducted with the Hill
by Souza, the Proprietor,
Will all your wants fulfil.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN requires an engagement to accompany a Lady as NURSE to England, or would take ENTIRE CHARGE of CHILDREN. Apply to "M. D.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

[illegible] WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, have on SALE at their several Establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of the above, consisting of CARD CASES and TRAYS, CHESS BOARDS, CIGAR CASES, GLOVE BOXES, FANS, TEA CADDIES, SMOKERS' COcompanions, WORK TABLES, &c., &c., at prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100.

These high class samples of Japanese workmanship strikingly illustrate the skill and ingenuity of that remarkable nation and will repay inspection from those on the outlook for appreciated presents to friends in Europe.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. a.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs. a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1 12	1 10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Bynauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

Large and Superior Stock of the above.

	Inches.	Price.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27	6 8
	30	28 0
	33	31 0
	36	34 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	25 0
	33	28 0
	35	43 0
TRAYS to fit the above	...	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50 0
	36	55 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS—To fit under seat, wide and flat. Best Brown Leather, fitted with Shirt Case, &c. A very useful article	20	22 0
	22	24 0
	24	26 0
THE SAME MAKE AS ABOVE—Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, and finished with best Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hard wear	22	26 0
	24	31 0
	26	34 0
	30	41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	45 0
	25	51 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper Rivetted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Rug or Coat Straps	20	30 0
	22	35 0
	24	40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	40 0
	24	45 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks		12 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		4 12
COURIER BAGS—Black Morocco Leather Shoulder Strap passing round Bag for greater security		5 12
		6 12
		7 12

	Inches.	Price.
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		6 8
		9 8
		11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 8
THE SANDRINGHAM DRESSING BAG—Fitted with every article necessary for the Traveller. The dressing and writing materials are separately arranged in a most convenient manner, leaving a large space available for Kit		350 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most usefull for Travellers	21	26 0
	26	28 0
	28	35 0
	31	40 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basin, forming a commodious Box. Strong finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	24	35 0
	29	40 0
	31	45 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made a strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished through out with strong Screws		9 8
		11 8
		13 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		2 12
		3 8
		4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—To contain and protect one Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
		3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed beneath		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		19 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		22 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SECRETARIES and AGENTS beg to inform Members that they have on Sale at the Stores—

[illegible] Fowlings.
Bacon, in cut and in tin.
Biscuits, in great variety.
Brushes—Clothes, Shoe, Hair, and Tooth.
Bon Bons.
Cheese—Cheddar, Gloucester, and Stilton.
Confectionery.
Candied

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH MARCH 1876.

To-day has been observed as a close holiday here both by Europeans and natives, not a single transaction of any kind being reported.

The Home advices do not report any material change in the various markets. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed, Reuter says, in favour of buyers, Surats unchanged, sales 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot were unaltered throughout, and to arrive we do not hear of any quotations. This morning's market opened quiet but steady; probable sales 12,000, actual imports 4,000 bales.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid-Uplands at 14¾ cents., probably meant for 12¾ cents. per lb., the previous day's quotation. Futures are not quoted, and may therefore be accepted as unchanged. Gold is 144. Exchange on London dlrs. 4 86 per £ sterling. The day's receipts of Cotton at the ports are only 6,000 bales.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market there is said to be an improvement both in prices and demand. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect. The weekly Metal quotations show a general decline. Tile Copper being quoted at £82 and Copper Braziers at £85 per ton. Yellow Metal Sheathing is at 7¾d. to 7¾d., and Braziers 7¾d. to 7¾d. per lb. Silesian Spelter £24 per ton. The quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper in the open market [illegible] increased by 2437,000 [illegible] same time is larger by £250,000 and Bullion by £312,500. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is 41¾ per cent. and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is 4½ per cent.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400pd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	691½
5,000	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
50,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	275
60,000	2611	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	8 do.	Oriental Bank	215

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th March. 1876.

Open 1278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,10,664	0	0
Merchandize	4,73,085	0	0
Telegraph	816	0	0
Bartha Traffic	350	0	0
Total Rs.	5,84,861	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles. Total Rs. 6,14,626 10 2

Decrease Rs. 19,945 10 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The ship Lakefield, 996 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, with a general cargo.

The barque Alva, 589 tons, Captain E. A. DeSouza, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong Kong (January 19th), with a general cargo and one woman as deck passenger.

The ship Centurion, 1,194 tons, Captain Widdicombe, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (November 17th), with a cargo of 1,636 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Gaddum and Co.

The s. s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Major Filgate. For Bussorah.—Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Jelovitz. For different ports.—Thirty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Virginia, 315 tons Captain J. Mal-ille, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Kattywar Coast and Currachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Wolf Mr. Ferri and two friends, Mr. E. A. Candy, one priest and one hundred and fourteen deck passengers.

The ship Valiant, 1,572 tons, Captain J. B. Durhan arrived in harbour yesterday from Newyork (November 18th) with Mr. G. Meade, and Mrs. Durhan as a passengers, and the following cargo;—200 cases sarsaparilla. 500 cases turpentine 500 cases starch, 10,000 cases kerosine oil, 500 oars, 1 488 barrels rosin, 500 kegs nails, 31,154 pieces planks, and 23,930 pieces timber. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The A. H. Lloyds s. s. Juno, 1,232 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed yesterday for Trieat, &c., via the Suez, Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste.—Mr. and Mr. Arnold Beer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. Dodt, Mrs. Toy and two children, Miss Sullivan, Hon. L Dawnay, Miside Sellack, and Mrs. Langley Bell. For Suez—Mr. D Passovani, Mr. and Mrs. Nicodeo, Dr. and Mrs. Hatchell and infant, Mrs. Pellen and two children and ayah. For Aden.—Four deck passengers.

The A. Lloyd s. s. Utopia.—1,232 tons, Captain G. Stuasi, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. S. Mackay, Lieut. Anton, Mrs. Parsons three children and European nurse, Mrs. Campbell, two children and E. servant, Mr. J. and Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. and Master Walker, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer Sr. Mrs. Palmer Jr. one Miss and two Masters Palmer, Revd. Mr. M. A. Sheuing, family and N. servant, Miss B-ed. Mr. B. Barfield, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Col. Webster and family, Mrs. Deydale, child and ayah, Mrs. Beedle, Miss Fuller, Mrs. MacFerland, two infants and E. nurse, Major and Mrs. Van Homrigh and infant, Col. and Mrs. Bamfield, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pierce, Major and Mrs. Scott and two children, Miss Haners, Surg. Major Waghorn, Mr. Campton, Mr. Yowell, Mrs. Grieston, Dr. and Mrs. Birnie and maid, Mrs. and two Misses Hutchinson and Master William Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gabb, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Legg and three children, Mrs. Bennet, and Col. and Mrs. Anderson, family and E. nurse.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
9	Centurion	Widdicombe	Liverpool, Nov 17.
	Virginia (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Nov 19.
10	Valiant	Durham	Newyork, Nov 18.
	Alva	DeSousa	Hongkong, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
10	Varuna	Philip	Liverpool.
	Ville de Marseille	Lot	Calcutta.
	Juno (s)	Sturli	Trieste &c.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Utopia, Groat, Liverpool.
Ship Lockfield, Griffiths, Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Trafalgar, to Liverpool.
Steamer Virgula, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
6	City of Venice (s)	Barice	Liverpool, Feb 3.
	Hartfell	Moddrel	London, Nov 11.
	Suarez	Stag	Liverpool, Nov 3.
	Chrysomene	Browning	Liverpool, Dec 4
	Coimbatore	Harman	London, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
6	Burmah (s)		
	Busheer (s)		

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 10.

For Liverpool.

Cape Verde—170 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Persia—30 bags myr-bollams, Hepicola Shaik Adom & Co; 500 bundles bedda nuts, Daval Mowjee.
Utopia s—15 bales cotton wast, W & A Gra'am & Co; 113 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
Atalanta s—75 bales cotton, Rowchund Jaichund; 63 bales wool, Nundram Bhograz; 32 bales wool, Tricumdass Ebjee.

For London.

Rajpoot—4,410 shoies e ir yarn, Talub Arbee.
Dahlia s—16 bales hides, Peerbhoy Easur; 10 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed.
Hydaspes s—24 bundles E tenth, Allybhoy Admiee; 136 pieces E teeth, 6-wrath Punalal; 20 bundles E teeth, Surrift Durvesh; 49 pieces E teeth, Bulakidas Bhogilall and Jusraj; 4 bales hides, Amee Abdools; 5 bales hides, Mahamed Abdools; 5 bales hides, A R Corman; 10 boxes silver coin, C M Bank of I L & China.

For Genoa.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

For Hull.

Prince Amedeo—12,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Grimsby.

Austrian,—6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Madura s—200 bundles sumadu stone, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 packages red raisins Farulla Khakey; 182 packages red raisins, A Habibbhoy; 54 packages red raisins, S N Ta latee.
Gwalior s—210 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·902
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds=1)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·0
Minimum do.	73·4
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, NNE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	262

HIGH COURT.—11TH MARCH.

Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent and the Honorable Mr Justice Green.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

268-75—P Kawasjee—Hoosonbhoy Goolam Hoosain vs Pestonjee Muljee Gandar—Fletcher and Smith.
583-72—Jefferson and Payne—Punalall Poonamchund vs. Hurgovindbhoy Cullandas—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
581-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy vs H W Norris —Hearn and Cleveland.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley.

Long Cause.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee Vydina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and Mr Nanu N K—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 8.

Walfe, Sub Ins, Bombay Army Educ, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bomfield, Lieut Col, Bengal Punjaub Police, to appear before a Med Board, from Lahore
Pierce, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th, Regt N I, on Med Cert, from Mehidpore.
Hards, Major, Bengal 9th Lancers, on leave, from Sialkote.

March 9.

Brittain, Captain, Bengal 2/12th Foot, on sick leave, from Ferozepore.
Chippindall, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1/3rd Regt the Buff, to appear before a Med Board, from Cawnpore.
Flinch, Major, Madras R E, on leave, from Calcutta.
McNair, Captain, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on duty, from England.

March. 10.

Morse, Lieut, Bombay 24th Regt N I, from Neemuch.
Allen, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt, on leave from Poona.
Murphy, Lieut, Bombay 15th, Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Bany, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—March 10.

[illegible] Lieut, Bombay 2nd Regt N I, to Mooltan.
[illegible] Lieut, Bengal 2/12th Foot, to Bombay.
[illegible] Lieut, Bengal 2/12th Foot, to Bombay.
[illegible] Lieut, Bengal 2/12th Foot, to Bombay.
Forbes, Captain, Bombay Unattached, on sick leave to Kirkee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail.	After.
United Kingdom	Mar 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M
China	,, 21	3 P.M.	No after
Australia	Apr. 1	3 P.M.	pakket.
Mauritius and Reunion	Mar. 13	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M, the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 4 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	P.M.		P.M.
Monday	Mar. 13	Monday	Mar. 27
,,	Mar. 20	,,	April 3

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	P.M.		P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 21	Tuesday	April 8
,,	April 4	,,	May 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Apr. 1	Saturday	May 27
,,	April 24	,,	June 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Mar. 13	Monday	May 8
,,	April 10	Friday	June 2

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on FRIDAY, 17th March, at half-past five o'clock P.M., in the Boys' School. The HON. MR. JUSTICE WEST will preside.

The proceedings will be followed by a DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the CHILDREN.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1876.

NOTICE.

A LIMITED NUMBER of the Public can be accommodated in the Dockyard to WITNESS the EMBARKATION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., on SATURDAY, the 11th instant. Reserved seats being provided for Ladies. Visitors are requested to enter the Dockyard not later than 9-30 A.M. by the Northbrook Gate, alighting at the Canopy, empty Carriages driving out of the Main Gate and waiting outside as ordered by the Police.

The Processional Carriages will be arranged in order in the Dockyard by the Police.

After His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has embarked, and His Excellency the Governor and High Officials have left the Canopy, the Carriages of Visitors will be called in at the Main Gate, taking up visitors at the Canopy and leaving by the Northbrook Gate.

MORNING DRESS—FROCK COATS and HELMETS.
OFFICERS IN FULL DRESS.

G. T. ROBINSON,
9th March 1876. Superintendent of Marine.

NOTICE.

EMBARKATION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Undersigned has the honour to inform MEMBERS of the CORPORATION that accommodation has been provided for them in the Government Dockyard to WITNESS the EMBARKATION of H. R. H THE PRINCE OF WALES THIS MORNING. The seats allotted to the Corporation by Captain ROBINSON, the Superintendent of Marine, are in the FIRST BLOCK to the right on entering. Gentlemen attending should be in their places not later than 10 o'clock.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th March 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LANE—March 9th, at Comrattee, the wife of Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
WAUDBY—March 9th, at Sholapore, the wife of Captain Waudby, 19th N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—March 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. D. Anderson, R. H. A., of a son.
BEASLEY—March 4th, at Jhansie, N. W. P., the wife of the Rev. E. M. Beasley, Chaplain, of a son.
TYNDALL—March 5th, at Landour, the wife of Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, Military Works, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—THOMAS—February 29th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Crawford Bromehead, M. A., Clavell Watkins, eldest son of Dr. T. W. Wilson, retired list Bengal Medical Service, to Alice Constance, daughter of the late Lieut Colonel G. P. Thomas, H. E. I. C., 3rd European Regiment.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

Public opinion at home has at last compelled Mr. Disraeli to abandon his absurd pretence of not violating the sacred prerogative of the Queen to choose what additional title she would take after the Titles Bill had become law. As was suspected from the air of mystery put on by the Prime Minister, Her Majesty is anxious to be called "Empress of India." The division on Mr. Samuelson's motion is no indication of the feeling in the House of Commons with regard to the choice of title. Both sides of the House approved of the principle of the Bill,—that is, they thought it would be a good thing for the Queen to take a distinctive title connected with India,—and there could therefore be no serious opposition to the second reading; but the battle between "Queen" and "Empress" remains to be fought out in Committee. The leaders of the Opposition appear to be playing their cards badly. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, protested, if the telegram does not misrepresent him, against the assumption by the Queen of a title indicating her supremacy over the Native Princes of India. But it is precisely in order to assert her Paramount authority over those Princes that any addition to her style and titles is desirable.

In the debate on the second reading of the Indian Legislation Bill, Mr. Fawcett severely and justly rebuked Sir George Campbell for his insolence in comparing English rule in India to "the dominion formerly exercised by the Great Mogul." But Sir George only blurted out what is the secret wish of able but narrow-minded and irritable executive officers of Indian experience, who "outside shams, think that when "we have an absolute Government in India we "ought openly to acknowledge that it is absolute, and regard it as a great danger "that the Indian Courts of Law should be "able to set the Legislature at defiance, "bringing it to a certain extent into contempt with the natives of India." It is a pleasure to know that this out-spoken declaration of contempt for the authority of Courts of Law in this country will reach Calcutta before the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is passed; for the sympathy of Sir George Campbell ought greatly to strengthen the hands of those kindred spirits, Mr. Bobhouse and Mr. Hope. With Calcutta and Westminster working cordially together to destroy what Sir George calls "shams," though they used to be known as guarantees for personal liberty and private rights of property, we may look forward to the speedy realization of the dream of transforming British India into a mere empire governed by a Great Mogul and a host of rapacious tax-collectors. At present the protection of the Courts of Law satisfies the people that their absolute Government will not be allowed to degenerate into an arbitrary Government, and that a remedy is open to them if the Executive officers of the administration choose, for instance, to pass a law for confiscating half the landed property of the country. But, if this protection be withdrawn, vested rights will become as valueless in India as they were under Mahomedan rule; and the best title the English possess to the [illegible] the country still be [illegible]. No doubt Mr. Fawcett, and a few other members of Parliament of high principle and wide sympathies, will protest as energetically in the House of Commons against the carrying out of what looks like a deliberate design for completely enslaving India, as the press and the public have protested in this country against the despotic tendency of recent legislation. But it will be all in vain. The Secretary of State already feels so much contempt for Parliament that he instructed Lord George Hamilton to propose the second reading of the Indian Legislation Bill without vouchsafing the slightest explanation of it; and this contempt is perfectly justified by the treatment the English press accords to the debate. The *Times*, in its Parliamentary report, merely says that, after a short conversation, in which Mr. Fawcett and others took part, the Bill was read a second time; and the special report of the debate which we published yesterday is probably the only one that will appear in any newspaper. Mr. Fawcett's eloquent denunciation of the evils of attempting to govern India by telegraph from Whitehall, and Mr. Leith's shrewd criticisms on the clause which forbids ordinary Courts of Law in India to dispute the validity of any Act of the Governor General in Council, were completely thrown away. The Secretary of State can afford to laugh at opposition when the speeches of his opponents are not reported; and it is evident that Indian Cæsarism has already reached the point of being independent of the control of the English Parliament. It is long since the Viceroy learnt to despise Indian public opinion, and now the Secretary of State despises English public opinion. Under these circumstances it seems to us of very little consequence whether new laws are passed for India at Calcutta or at Westminster. In either case, they must be the work of men who abhor and try to stifle free discussion, and who only regard a Legislature as a convenient instrument for giving formal sanction to their decrees.

The Legislation Bill of this Session seems to have a two-fold object. In the first place, its aim is, as we have said, to effect the complete subordination of the judicial to the executive authority in India. But it is not enough thus to make the Viceroy in Council absolute master of the Empire. The concentration of all power in his hands is but a preliminary step, essential to the fulfilment of the grand design of making the Secretary of State the supreme lord of our destinies. We have had several instances during the last two years of the imperious, domineering temper of the present Secretary of State; and it may be conjectured that Lord Salisbury's difference of opinion with Lord Northbrook, regarding the revision of the Indian Tariff, must have led to the introduction into the Legislation Bill of a clause allowing the Secretary of State to *veto* any portion of an Indian Act which he dislikes, instead of either accepting or rejecting it altogether in the form in which it has been passed by the Indian Legislature. At present, the Viceroy can reckon with some confidence on having his decrees sanctioned by the Secretary of State; for a Minister in London, how ever arbitrary his disposition, scarcely likes to reject a whole Act on account of one or two blemishes. But in the new Bill it is proposed to confer upon the Secretary of State the power to pick and choose such portions of an Act as please him, and to reject the rest—in fact, to do the real work of legislating for India at the India Office in London. Had the Legislation Bill, as it now stands, been passed a year ago, Lord Salisbury might have taken the new Tariff Act and simply struck out the provisions in it imposing certain duties on English cotton goods imported into India. It is true that the Secretary of State is to be bound after he has amended an Act, to send it back to the Viceroy, who in his turn will be at liberty to *veto* it. But what Viceroy will venture to exercise this power of *veto* after the way in which Lord Northbrook has been treated by Lord Salisbury? The net result of this portion of the Bill will therefore be to transfer the legislative authority of the Government of India to London, and entrust it to a Secretary of State who is practically exempt from Parliamentary criticism.

There is perhaps no more pleasurable occupation than that of fixing how many days holiday you will allow yourself, on any particular occasion during the year's routine of office life. Few there are who have this agreeable duty to perform; but the privilege is enjoyed by a chosen number in all the chief towns in India, and in Bombay amongst others, but latterly to an extent that calls for a little remonstrance. The seven banking companies which have branch establishments in Bombay and the Bank of Bombay employ a large number of Hindoos and Parsees; and as the annual festivals of these two sections of the community come round, the Bank Managers consult together how many holidays they will give their clerks. The decision affects themselves as a matter of course, but as there is only the convenience of the customers of the different banks to be considered, the three last days of the week are occasionally selected for the celebration of the Hindoo, or Parsee festival, whichever it may happen to be. Besides the two great feasts of the Dewallee and Holi, on each of which occasions the last three days of the week are decreed to be holidays, the happy Bank Managers and their clerks have two days at Christmas, two more for the new year, and two at Easter; and during the intervals a Parsee or a Hindoo holiday comes in most pleasantly, often on a Saturday by the greatest good luck. But these holidays are frequently the cause of considerable inconvenience to the public, especially in Bombay, where travellers are constantly arriving and departing, to whom the closing of all the Banks in the place for three consecutive days is often a serious loss. These holidays are so closely kept that, whilst they last, there is no getting at any one in any of the Banks who has the keys of the safe, or could give a customer from up-country change for his cheque to pay his passage or his hotel bill. The doors of the Banks are locked and barred, the Managers, Deputy Managers and head clerks have all gone away for three or four days, and no one is left in charge except two or three gaudily belted peons, over whom one the havildar) rules supreme, and from whom only one answer can be obtained—"office bund, "Sahib Matheran ko gaya." Doubtless every generous-minded person does secretly hope that there may be nothing to mar the pleasures of the holiday makers, but the sincerity of his hopes would be undoubted if some one were left behind in Bombay to give him change for his cheque, or in a similar manner minister to his pressing necessities. The public, too, of Bombay are necessarily inconvenienced by the length of time that the Banks are closed on these occasions, for there can really be no necessity for such very rigid and full observance of either Hindoo or Parsee festivals. There is a show of moderation in the appointing of two days only for the celebration of each of the Christian festivals, a moderation which might be extended to those of the Hindoos and Parsees. Public holidays at home are not allowed to interfere with the public convenience to the extent that is permitted in India, though it is true that from a variety of causes the pressure of business here is not so great; but with the moderate hours of daily work from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. and on Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. arrangements might be made by our Banks that would prevent the inconvenience caused to travellers passing through, and to residents in, Bombay from the closing of these useful institutions for three consecutive days at a time. If the holidays must be allowed, let some persons with proper authority stay at home to receive such customers as may have pressing business to transact.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive this morning at the Church Gate Street Station at half-past 10 o'clock, railway time. The Government notification published yesterday stated 10-30 A.M. *Bombay* time, but we are informed that *Railway* time is meant, consequently visitors to the Dockyard should be in their places not later than 9-30 A.M. as will be observed in the advertisement. Cards of admission to the Dockyard are not required.

The following troops will be stationed at the undermentioned places as a guard of honour on the arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Church Gate Street station this morning:—

The 21st Regiment, N.I., or Marine Battalion, will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, under a European officer, outside of the railway station.

A guard of honour of the 2nd Queen's of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, will parade at the Dockyard at the place of embarkation at 10-15 A.M.

The 1st 2nd Queen's will furnish a guard of honour inside the railway station.

A detachment of the 4th Rifles, N. I., at the Public Works offices.

H. M. 20th N. I. at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop.

H. M. 21st N. I. at Watson's Hotel.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

LONDON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Suez Canal debate, as we call it, came off on Monday night and was adjourned to Monday next. On the political part of the controversy I need not touch, beyond calling the attention of your readers to Mr. Gladstone's sneer in his otherwise forcible speech at the "inflammatory approval" of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the metropolitan press, Liberal and Conservative. This was a sly hit at Mr. Gladstone's special admirers both in the daily and weekly press, whom he cannot bear to see applauding a vigorous stroke of foreign policy which he certainly would never have initiated. It does not, however, modify their course in the slightest degree; the step is popular, and they will continue to support it. The whole explanation of the adjournment to next week is in the mismanagement of the Government. They came to the debate with just half a story and half the facts in their hands. When Mr. Gladstone asked what were the statutes of the Suez Canal Company, what our rights, how we could enforce them, to what jurisdiction we should be subject, and other points, neither Mr. Disraeli, who cut a miserable figure, nor Sir Stafford Northcote could enlighten him. This neglect was unpardonable, but it will hardly be repeated, and I have no doubt that next Monday night the House of Commons will give its sanction. The manner in which payment for the transaction is to be made does of itself almost secure support since the arrangement contemplated will (always assuming that Egypt continues to pay the £200,000 a year) bring about the ultimate holding of our property free of all cost whatever. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he proposed to borrow the four millions from the National Debt Commissioners, and apply the £200,000 partly in interest on the loan and partly in reduction of the principal, so that at the end of 75 years or thereabouts the payments will cease and we shall have our property for nothing. It is a matter of actuarial calculation, the difference between borrowing at 3½ and receiving 5 per cent. interest. No one will quarrel with this bargain, and we can easily conceive if Mr. Gladstone picks financial holes in it, with what magnificent scorn our rhetorical Premier will denounce the parochial mindedness, which can apply the sordid rules of the accountant to a measure of grand and imperial policy. There will, however, probably be some carping at the share Rothschilds have had in the transaction. This lucky firm gets not only 5 per cent. for the use of the money they have advanced, which is considerably above Bank rate, but also 2½ per cent. commission, so that assuming they are repaid by the 1st March—not an improbable contingency—they will have earned quite 11 per cent. on the outlay. This looks excessive, but let us see the other side of the question. It is no trifle to have to advance four millions sterling, or even one million, which was the first payment wanted on account. To get the money Rothschilds would no doubt have had to withdraw large balances from the open market where they were advantageously employed, and also must have sold consols or other securities, which may have been done at a loss. Moreover, the Bank rate has a tendency to go up at the end of the year; and has, in fact, been hardening for the last few weeks, and Rothschilds have thus lost the use of two or three millions sterling which they would have had excellent opportunities to employ to advantage. So that there is nothing to be ashamed of, so far as they are concerned. They have nevertheless been attacked for it, and the Ministry attacked through them in the *World* and other journals, and as they are very sensitive, this may have the effect of making them very chary of doing any similar favour to a Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Government in the future.

Mr. Cave's departure from Egypt which was to have taken place a week ago has been postponed, for what reason is not exactly known, although it is fancied he may have been instructed to make a further enquiry into the financial situation. He is to be succeeded by Mr. [illegible] Wilson, of the National Debt Office, who will go out to accept service permanently under the Khedive if he likes the post and thinks he can be useful. Mr. Wilson was Lowe's Private Secretary when Chancellor of the Exchequer and helped him to arrange his celebrated Budgets, but his chief recommendation will be that he goes out under the sanction and at the request of the British Government. Of course the question everywhere asked is, what is the object of this further interference—for interference it undoubtedly is—with the free action of the Khedive? If the Government had distinctly refused to have anything to do with him he would simply have gone over to the French from whom he would have got all he wanted to relieve his more urgent embarrassments; but our repeated concessions of official help led him to think we were willing to go further and made him play fast and loose with the rival sets of capitalist combinations. He rather complains we have left him in the lurch, but the mission of Mr. Rivers Wilson will look like another sign of encouragement, and as such must have been quite understood by our Government. The long and the short of it is that the general opinion now is veering round to the belief that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have a second time changed their minds, and are now seriously thinking of a more direct interference with the financial affairs of the country than they once contemplated. They probably think that they have done either too much or too little; too much if the old principles of non-interference are to guide us; too little, if we want really to establish effectual control over Egypt. A few days, however, will remove all doubt on this point, and discussion now is of little use.

The tenders for India Council Bills postponed from a fortnight ago, when an allotment was made, but afterwards cancelled on the ground that the party tendering had by a clerical mistake named a much higher price than he really intended, were to have taken place on Wednesday last, but it has been announced that no allotments were made at all. The supposition is that the rates offered were much too low, but two questions arise: How will the India Council get its money, and what will persons who have hitherto bought the bills for remittance now do? A partial answer to the last query is supplied by the slight rise in the price of silver which occurred when the want of allotments was made known, but the advance was so slight (only a farthing an ounce) that some other explanation is wanted. It has been stated by the *Times* that the demand for these bills has been largely speculative, and that now it does not pay. There has certainly been nothing in the growth of imports to account for it. As to the needs of the Indian Government Lord George Hamilton will no doubt be asked in the House of Commons how these are to be supplied. There is sure to be no lack of questioners, for the fall in the rupee is a matter of enormous interest to multitudes here and the pinch is felt daily. As if the actual loss, too, were not enough, attempts are made most diligently to frighten all interested by representations that the price of silver is sure to go on falling until it has reached half even its present low value. The *Daily News* had a most awe-inspiring notice of this metal on Wednesday, in which it was alleged that silver in California could be and was now being produced for a shilling an ounce, the inference being that all between this and 5s. 4d. an ounce, the present price, was the margin left for possible reduction. But this is an absurd exaggeration. It applies only to a small portion of the most easily reached deposits, and the cost is always on the increase. Moreover although fresh deposits are found, which are supposed to be practically inexhaustible, the older ones, as they become more expensive to work, are given up. Still, making all allowances there is no doubt that the yield of the precious metals in California is increasing, and the future is difficult to forecast. Will silver cease to be a precious metal altogether, and sink to the level of tin or copper? The question reminds one of the controversy between Cobden and Chevallier shortly after the discovery of gold in Australia. Cobden thought it would soon fall to half its then value, and that all standards would be disturbed and prices of commodities advance accordingly. But we know that as a matter of fact, and independently of general causes, such as the discovery of new countries and the greater demand for labour which has made certain articles pass more largely into consumption, prices have *not* materially changed, and the increased production of gold has done little more than supply the constantly growing use for coinage, ornaments and other purposes. We are entitled to look for analogous results in the case of silver, and we seem at this moment to be at the most troublesome stage of the transition period, when prices are disturbed and debtors of countries with a silver standard are proportionately impoverished; and on the other hand, the merely manufacturing value of the metal has not gone low enough to tell upon consumption. This is cold comfort for the actual sufferers, I admit, but no other seems available at the moment. Curiously enough, however, it would seem that the produce of the silver mines is not wholly silver, but is to a considerable extent, gold. Thus the famous Comstock lode in Nevada U. S. which is called a silver one produces that metal only in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third of gold, so that what is called silver production should be reduced in amount to an extent that more nearly approaches an equalisation with the more valuable metal. This, while a consolation, so far, to the holders of rupee bonds and of incomes payable in rupees, is a source of dissatisfaction to all others, but fortunately the great demand for gold for coinage purposes will soon absorb any excess for at least ten years to come.

Some time ago I referred to the sale of American cotton goods in Manchester. I observe a statement in the *New York Tribune* just to hand that this import created more alarm than the circumstances warranted. Its Fall River correspondence, it says, shows that the chief cause for this reversal of the currents of trade is the temporary depression of the American home market, and there is little probability that such conditions can long continue, though there is ground for believing that the present manufacture of cotton goods in England does not afford a suitable supply for all her markets. This last remark of our New York brother is either a mere platitude or it is utter nonsense. It is of course true that English manufactures do not give a suitable supply to all English markets, simply because the latter prefer in some cases other goods, of their own make, as India, or of French make, as Germany does. But if it is meant that the producing capacity of English manufacturers falls short of the demand for their goods, the statement is absurd. Our mills could turn out nearly half as much again if there was a demand at a price, but there is not such a demand, and prices are not remunerative enough to prevent an accumulation of stock. I am not by any means clear that we have seen the last of American calicoes imported here.

Money is a good deal tighter here, the collection of revenue usual at this season making the ones market bare for the benefit of the bank. But fast as the supplies run short here they are made good from the country, where the dulness of trade causes far less money to be in use than was formerly the case. If there were now any general revival of industry we should have the discount rates six or seven per cent. instead of four as now. This is not a satisfactory position of course, and the long-continued depression is beginning to tell on the stability of several [illegible].

The Eupian Gas case mentioned in my [illegible] was decided yesterday by the conviction of the accused on the minor indictment only, that of conspiring to obtain a settlement from the Stock Exchange Committee by fraudulent misrepresentations. The point of law however, was reserved. If, after all

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 10TH MARCH, 2 14 P.M.

The Viceroy and suite have just returned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

The Prime Minister this evening announced to the House of Commons that the additional Title Her Majesty the Queen would take was that of *Empress of India*.

After some discussion, Mr. Samuelson moved for an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Gladstone objected to the Title on the ground that it might affect the status of the Independent Princes of India.

Ultimately Mr. Samuelson's motion was rejected by 284 against 31 votes, and the Bill was read a second time.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Robert Montgomery, Members of the Indian Council, dissent from the despatch of November last from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, which has just been presented to Parliament, concerning the cotton duties. In a minute, the Marquis of Salisbury says that his objection to the action of the Indian Government was the remission of unobjectionable duties.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, 9TH MARCH.

The Chambers were opened to-day.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 10TH MARCH.

The following modifications in the constructions of the French Ministry have been announced. M. Dufaure becomes Minister of the Interior in succession to M. Buffet. The Duc Decazes, M. Leon Say, and General Ciasey retain their portfolios as Ministers for Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and for War respectively. The other members of the Cabinet belong to the Left Centre.

Articles have appeared in the Republican organs disapproving of these changes.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

VIENNA, 10TH MARCH.

There was an engagement near Gornaskin on the 6th instant between the Turkish troops and the Insurgents, in which the former were severely defeated with the loss of their Artillery and 800 killed, besides many wounded.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 10TH MARCH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Venetia, with outward English Mails of the 25th ultimo, left for Bombay at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Bursts unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
¼ per cent. do.	82¼
½ per cent. do.	84
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	53½.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,000,000	Inc. £250,000
Bills Discounted	£21,487,500	Inc. £437,500
Bullion	£23,662,500	Inc. £212,500

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10TH MARCH, 7-45 A.M.

Steamer Mirzapore, from Aden, arrived.

It is not unlikely, according to the *Pioneer*, that the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill will be passed in the Legislative Council on Tuesday next.

ALTHOUGH the Hon'ble Ashley Eden and Sir Douglas Forsyth have both resigned the Legislative Council, it is said that no one besides Mr. Cockerell will be appointed to it at present.

MR. E. B. EASTWICK, has, the Lahore paper states, started Peshawurwards. He will probably branch off at Jhelum to see Pind Dadun Khan and the Mayo Salt Mines, and will return to Lahore in about six weeks.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has given notice in the House of Commons that he will on the 25th February call attention to the injury which must arise from delay in the settlement of the question now in due course for the military service of India is to be combined with short service in the Army at home.

IN a St. Petersburg telegram we read:—"It is stated in well informed circles that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, will arrive here on the 22nd inst., and will make a prolonged stay in St. Petersburg. It is even asserted that he will not return to his post in London."

"No rain" is still the cry from all parts of the Mofussil in the Madras Presidency. Do our readers, asks the *Madras Mail*, know what that means? Tanks dry, wells drying up fast, a parched and thirsty land, a suffering people and much cattle. Efforts for relief should be projected, but "mum" is the word. It is better to prophesy smooth things, because the other plan wastes money, of which Government stand in [illegible] and after all rain may come.

the mails for Bagdad, as even articles of such insignificant value as patterns of cotton prints prove a temptation to robbery."

A LONG and animated debate took place in Convocation at Oxford on Tuesday (Feb. 15) upon the following form of decree, which was submitted to the house by the Dean of Christchurch:—"Whereas it is expedient to allow Professor M. Müller to devote himself without interruption to the studies on the ancient literature of India which he has hitherto prosecuted with so much success and with so much honour to the university; that the provisions of Statt. Tit IV., sec. i., sec. 37, clause 3, be suspended, and that the electors proceed to the nomination of a deputy to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, and the deputy shall receive one-half of the salary of the present professor." After discussing it for nearly two hours the house divided, when the motion was carried by 94 to 35.

A SAD accident occurred in Coorg on the night of the 1st instant, whereby a Coorg planter, Mr. G. F. Waller, Manager of the Jygoonda Estate, near Veerajendorpett, and formerly of the Rajawelle Estate in Ceylon, and a maistry of the same Estate, were drowned. It appears Mr. Waller went in a boat to fish by torchlight on the Kiggutanand river and was accompanied by the maistry and three coolies. From some cause of which different accounts are given the boat was accidentally upset, and its occupants precipitated into deep water. The three coolies saved themselves by swimming, but the maistry in the struggle which ensued in the water, clutched hold of Mr. Waller to save himself, and unfortunately held Mr. Waller's arms, so that the latter was prevented from saving himself and both he and the maistry were drowned. Mr. Waller's body was found after a long search by an assistant on the estates who happened to have remained in the bungalow; and on Thursday the remains were conveyed to Mercara, where they were interred on the following day.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited the Sassoon Dock on Thursday last. The visit was quite private and was made by His Excellency with the object of forming an opinion of his own as to the large amount of business which is being daily transacted in the Dock, and also of making enquiries on the spot relative to the questions raised by the authorities of the Customs, who are asking for an additional establishment for employment in the Dockyard. Another question has also arisen in which the Port Trust are concerned as owners of a piece of land near the Sassoon Dock which is at present unreclaimed, but which Messrs. Sassoon are desirous to have. H. E. the Governor cannot but be disposed to deal fairly and reasonably in these differences, which have arisen mainly from the enterprize of Messrs. Sassoon who are, therefore, entitled to receive the advantages they have legitimately earned and which they would receive without let or hindrance of any sort but for the ill-judged purchase which the Government made of the Elphinstone estate, which has been a thorn in the side of the Bombay Government and of every mercantile man in Bombay ever since.

THE petition that Amir Khan might be liberated has been finally refused by the Viceroy. The *Pioneer* offers the following reasons for the Viceroy's decision:—"We find no difficulty in understanding this refusal, for the arguments against mercy are very powerful. After Amir Khan had been convicted before the Sessions Judge of Patna in 1871, of conspiracy against the Queen, an appeal in his favor was rejected by Sir Richard Couch; and Messrs. Louis Jackson and Macpherson concurred in the confirmation of the first sentence. Amir Khan was to suffer imprisonment for life, and now he has only been confined for six years. A petition has been presented for his release, urging that when he committed his crime he was a man of mature age and holding a good position in society. Now these certainly are no extenuating circumstances. Amir Khan was not a poor outcast, whose crime might to some extent be condoned, because of his wretchedness, but the criminal whom Lord Northbrook refuses to pardon, by his wealth and position was able to lead others astray, and to be himself on that account all the more dangerous an enemy to the State. The Viceroy, too, would naturally hesitate before reversing a sentence that has already been confirmed so emphatically."

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—"The Government has just put forth, as we have seen, an elaborate defence against the charge of abusing its patronage. Now, two appointments have been recently made in the Educational Department of Bengal. We may say of the one, that it was eminently judicious, and of the other, that it was strikingly unjudicial. Both the new men have been attached to the Presidency College. The appointments we refer to are those of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Jackson. The appointment of Mr. Elliot is unexceptionable, but what are we to say of the other? The eminent qualification Mr. Jackson possesses is—that he is a son of a High Court Judge. We understand that he has no degree whatever, having failed at Oxford in his attempt to attain one; so that the position is this:—Mr. Jackson receives an appointment to the Educational Department, not because he has been a successful competitoner nor because he has run a fairly successful course at the University; for we learn that he never attempted the one, and failed in the other. Had he come to Calcutta as a Mr. Johnson, instead of Jackson, he would have received no appointment; but the claims of Mr. Justice Jackson upon the State are of course hereditary, and so the son is appointed because of the qualifications of the father. And the Government then looks the public in the face, and says gravely—'We do not, about our patronage, and are not guilty of jobbery' and says so with real passion. What, then, about the appointment of Mr. Jackson? It is a most invidious thing to have to write thus, but whose fault is it? Of all other departments we are to make the *Educational* one, it seems, a refuge for what may fairly be presumed to be mediocre abilities. It is all bad together, and the Government defence, the worst part of it."

THE *Globe*:—"In spite of all the severities of the winter now drawing to a close, it appears that there is a deficiency of ice for domestic purposes in the United States. The *Troy Times* is very pathetic in its lamentations over the difficulties already experienced in procuring a supply of this favourite luxury: Agents are travelling through the Northern States endeavouring to buy it, and already offering in many cases as much as 10 dollars a ton. On the lower Hudson, from which the principal supplies are in ordinary years derived, they have run lamentably short, and in the upper part of the river an unwonted activity prevails among the labourers whom the frosts, or more probably some convulsion of trade, has thrown out of employ. They are for once doing good work as ice cutters, heaping up piles of block ice at the rate of one dollar a ton. Ponds and lakes are being invaded by the ice cutters, and the trains are loaded with unwonted burdens destined for the ice houses of the South. An Ottawa citizen responds with an ironical invitation to the traders of the States to come across the frontier in search of [illegible] to heap glacial coals of fire on [illegible] suggesting that they may carry [illegible] modity as they please with [illegible] the incident is remarkable as the demand for [illegible] which has become [illegible] class a necessity [illegible] ice famine" would [illegible] me of the in- [illegible] importance in

will shortly be signed. Immediately after which the experimental Company may be considered definitively formed, and will enter actively on its functions.

THE *Globe*:—"The 'Bee' madness has just taken a fresh development. Forsaking their first love, orthography, the curious folks who find pleasure in such competitions are turning their attention to other branches of knowledge. At Scarborough they have already included geography and arithmetic in the 'Bee' system with the most satisfactory results. On a recent occasion there was a very severe contest in each subject, the geographical resulting in a dead heat, while the arithmetical was only won by a single answer. Unfortunately, the questions have not been published, so that it is impossible to judge the amount of knowledge required to give a fair chance of winning. Should the catechetical furore continue, it seems pretty safe to predict the creation of a special class of intellectual athletes, who will travel about England, gathering up the spoils of 'Bee' warfare even as amateur jumpers and runners pick up 'pots' at provincial meetings. To a certain extent this institution may be considered a necessary accompaniment of the spread of education. In another twenty or thirty years, every person in England will probably be able to answer off hand the most puzzling questions in all branches of knowledge. Hence the necessity of providing in time some safety valve for such universal information. We may, therefore, expect to see an organised system of 'Bees' established throughout the United Kingdom for the purpose of rewarding intellectual proficiency. The rifle shooting movement that was started by the volunteers has had this effect in regard to marksmanship, so that any one who is a really first class shot can make a fair living by travelling from meeting to meeting. In a similar way, pilgrims crammed with universal knowledge will journey through the land, picking up whatever unconsidered trifles may fall in their way. At Scarborough, the prizes only amounted to a guinea for the winner, and half a guinea for the second in each competition. Such sums are, of course, far too small to compensate for severe training. But everything must have a beginning, and these trifles should therefore be only regarded as the earnest of greater things to follow. Indeed, there seems no reason why we should not have a sort of 'Bee' Wimbledon before long with prizes amounting to thousands of pounds, open to competitors from all parts of the United Kingdom. In the Albert Hall we fortunately have the very building for such a gathering, so that no difficulty would be experienced on that score."

ARRIVAL OF A SPECIAL TRAIN WITH THE PRINCE'S MENAGERIE.

BY a special which arrived at Boree Bunder at 11 A.M. yesterday, there came the whole of the presents made by Sir Jung Bahadoor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We believe that the eminent naturalist from the Zoological Gardens, London, Mr. Bartlett, was in charge of the valuable and rare collection; and a fitter custodian it would have been difficult to select. The animals had been brought from Nepaul by Mr. W. Drew, who was, we are informed, at first in charge of them on behalf of Sir Jung Bahadoor. Mr. Drew was honoured with an interview with His Royal Highness at Nepaul, and is now under orders to proceed in charge of the snow animals and tigers to England.

The menagerie consists of two huge tigers, one small tiger, three leopards, two bears, one scaly "manaz," two "boussa," or wild hill dogs; two "custooree," or musk deer; one "chowsingha," or four-horned deer; one "sambar" deer; two hog deer; and one sheep with a single horn; one male and three female "tahar," or wild goats of the Himalayas. There is a magnificent Thibetan dog presented to His Royal Highness by Sir Henry Ramsay, the Commissioner of Kumaon; a fine Butheah dog presented by Sir Jung Bahadoor; and a pair of very diminutive Thibetan dogs, the exuberant spirits of which did not permit a closer inspection.

Besides this, there was a magnificent and very valuable collection of all the varieties of hill pheasant, about 100 birds, and partridges, amongst which we noticed some beautiful pairs of the argus, the manal or impunyan, the chir, the college; as also some jungle fowl; some pairs of the black, the pura, and the chakora partridge. There were also some cooing doves, beautiful pigeons, and other birds, which were at once as novel as they were interesting to look at. They will be distributed amongst the different vessels of the fleet; and we only hope that the same prosperity, which has hitherto attended them—there having been not a single casualty among them—will follow them on their long way over the sea.

We also saw some trophies of what we believed to be His Royal Highness' shooting, consisting of skins of bears, tigers, leopards, deer; a splendid collection of buffaloe horns, rhinoceros heads, elephants' tusks, &c., &c. We were not precisely informed whether they were all shot by His Royal Highness or were presents from Sir Jung Bahadoor.

The stations along which the special travelled were crowded by spectators burning with curiosity to look at the wonderful animals and birds; they proved at times very troublesome; and the wonder is that those in charge preserved their equanimity and patience under the constant worry by which they found themselves beset on all sides. The collection is a very valuable one indeed; and it is a pity that the time of the year at which it arrived, did not permit those in charge to exhibit it for a day or two at the Victoria Gardens for the benefit of the Bombay public.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, CLARENDON HOTEL, 9TH MARCH.

John, eating rotten cheese, did say:
Like Simson I my thousand slay;
I vow, quoth Roger, so you do,
And with the self-same weapon too.

Dibdin, arriving at his hostelry to dinner one evening, found a subject for his verse already prepared and nothing to pay for it—(not like the artist who ate raw pork—and doubtless had to pay for it—to make him dream of subjects for his brush.) After dinner Dibdin sat down and wrote a song, (oh! Mary, her poor husband's dead) on the subject presented to him.

I arrived at this hostelry last evening from Bombay, full of blue devils all beaming with the small-pox. The air of this place at once enabled me to do battle with the score of imps that beset me, and within an hour after dinner I had got them all at arm's length, so I sat down to follow my illustrious leader, Dibdin, and turn into verse the subjects which mine host and hostelry presented me withal.

Your intelligent readers will by this time have clearly seen the intimate relations between Samson and his follower of the one part, and Dibdin and *his* follower of the other part. The uninitelligent reader is referred to the more suitable pabulum supplied by the purveyors to that contemptible class of consumers. That's the sort of man I am!

[illegible] sleeping
[illegible]rned epigrammatical verses.
[illegible] you would hardly
[illegible] in the next place I
[illegible]ic value,

[illegible] The
[illegible]uce the
[illegible] the value

[illegible]make good
[illegible]ore.
[illegible]f such a thing.

[illegible], master not be

[illegible]nto my bank when

[illegible]ter think *Bombay Ga-*

[illegible] an advertisement, but
[illegible]oetry in his soul, and he
[illegible] what he will call trash,
[illegible] con-tituted, will give a
[illegible]er myself.
[illegible] send to *Gazette*?
[illegible] another five hundred and
[illegible]d tell him to publish one
[illegible]ping with my jerky efforts

[illegible]make send *ek dum*. (Exit

[illegible]k that arrangement better
[illegible] this letter to be run through
[illegible]edio pen.
[illegible] dear charming place from
[illegible]bay! Here am I, doing a
[illegible]nd feeling so refreshed that
[illegible]ns. I can just see them in
[illegible] they are hurled by some
[illegible]rent ravines. The delight-
[illegible] scurriers reminds me that
[illegible] bustling, plagey city.
[illegible]ple here, and a great many
[illegible] you informed of their do-

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

IX.—THE HADJEE IN JEDDAH.

IT was not until nearly an hour and a half after we had anchored outside the harbour at Jeddah that the Doctor came alongside, and having examined the ship's papers and ascertained that there was no sickness on board, came on deck. While *medicus* in his frockcoat and brass buttons was overhauling the documents handed for his inspection with a little iron tongs, the men in the boats were anxiously watching for his decision, and the moment they saw him leave the boat to ascend the gangway ladder, they made a general rush and scramble for the deck—up the two gangway ladders hung for'ard, up the ship's side by ropes, bolts, ports and everything else where the tips of their fingers, or the points of their toes could find room to fix themselves. Then ensued a scene to which only the pen of Dickens could do justice. Immediately on reaching the deck they one and all proceeded without a moment's delay to seize on whatever came nearest to their hands; one caught up a hooka, another a box, another a bed, a fourth seized half a dozen small parcels in a bunch, two others laid hold of a huge box which lay just beside them, and so on: every one of them—and there were not less than a hundred and fifty in all—got hold of something, no matter what, or whose; everything went over the side in the same fashion, and into the boats below; while the unfortunate Hadjees seeing their little stores thus unceremoniously treated stood by looking on in despair, or uttering faint protests, as some of their things were thrown into one boat, and some into another: here a box, and there a bale, and yonder a bed, while tin pots, copper cooking vessels, hookahs and other small things were soon lost altogether to their view. Many were the boxes which burst, and many were the boxes which were broken, but the *houri-wallas* only laughed when remonstrated with, or answered with a curse and an angry shove, until in less than an hour all the pilgrims and their effects had been bundled into the boats, which shoved off for the shore as soon as they were laden.

For my part as I was to accompany the Turkish Consul throughout the pilgrimage, I waited until his boat was ready, and so had my things transhipped in a more leisurely and satisfactory manner. When at length our party was ready, I bade good bye to the Captain, Doctor and officers, and having entrusted a short note to the former for delivery to the English Consul, took my place in the boat.

As my companions in the boat were with me throughout the pilgrimage, I may give a short account of them here. First, there was the Turkish Consul from Bombay, whom I have already described; next there was his headman, an Arab, named Bergonzy, with whom from the first I had established most friendly relations by supplying him with tobacco, matches, &c. He was a native of Yemen—hated the Bedouins, whom, when speaking in Hindustanee, he generally spoke of as the "*jungly log*," despised Turks, patronized the *myans*, upheld his own race as the greatest and best of all, and admitted the English to be clever but rogues and drunkards to a man. Not over-punctilious about his prayers, he was withal a most pious Moslem and having been three times to Mecca and performed the hadj twice, he was invaluable on the present occasion. Proud, self-willed and illiterate, he would accept no one's opinion but his own, but was, nevertheless, while you let him have his own way, a capital companion, having a budget of rare stories which he could tell equally well in Arabic, Turkish, or Hindustanee. With the exception of the ladies of the party there were but three others, whom I will despatch with a word or two. Ismael was the cook and general fag of the establishment. A native of the Malabar Coast, diminutive in size and physique, illiterate, listless and dull-witted, he was never annoyed or put out of temper by anything, would sleep in his *ahram* on the sand or in his bed with equal pleasure. A tolerably good cook, he was himself satisfied with a piece of stale bread and a cup of milkless, sugarless, tea; he worked hard and scarcely ever said a prayer. The remaining two members of our party were first, the Consul's son, a child of about eight years old, white skinned, white haired; ugly, noisy, mischievous, rude and ill-tempered, he was a plague and a nuisance to everyone: the other and last was likewise a boy—Mahomed, a native of "Iskanderoon," who could talk Arabic and Hindustanee with equal facility. He was about twelve years old and held the post of personal attendant on the Consul's son. A merry playing practical jokes, he was ever willing and ready to oblige and was a general favourite with everyone. Such were my companions, and having introduced them to you, thus briefly, I will return to our boat. This like all the boats at Jeddah, was a large boat similar in shape and build to the bunderboats of Bombay, *minus* the deck, of which our *houri*, like all at Jeddah, had only a small portion right aft for the use of the man at the tiller. The sail used is precisely similar to the Bombay sail. The boats are sometimes so deeply loaded that their sides are not more than a couple of inches out of the water, in which condition they skim in the most reckless manner through the coral reefs and banks which fill the harbour.

The scene approaching the shore at midday is one of the most beautiful which can be well conceived. Close at hand the light swell of the deep blue water outside the breakers was broken into silvery spray over the tops of the coral reefs, which cross the harbour in three or four places; inside of these the pure and crystal water was of a bright green tint, turning yellow over the coral and sand banks, and here and there studded with a large deep patch of purple seaweed. Beyond, the town itself looked quietly gay, with the midday sun shining down on its whitefaced walls and minarets; backed by the distant mountains, the clear, well-defined contour of which stood out against the hazy-looking sky in bold relief. To the north of the town Eve's tomb, and three or four deserted windmills, and the building used as a barracks were visible; while to the south only a barren waste of sand lay between the sea and the great mountain range of the Hejaz, except in one place where some one hundred and fifty, or so Bedouins had run up dwellings formed of sticks and brier. Rapidly enough our boat reached the shore, and we soon caught the disagreeable odours of the bunder.

There are three entrances to Jeddah from the sea; I cannot bring myself to say three bunders, for the entire place is in the most miserable condition, and a "bunder"—by which I mean a landing place provided with the most ordinary accommodation—is sadly wanted. At the right hand end of the seaface of the town, a small bunder projects some twenty feet in the harbour, and is about fifty feet long; this is the Hadjee bunder of which more anon. To the left of this bunder stretches the main bunder, for a distance of about 250 paces. Here passengers (except pilgrims) embark and disembark, and all the merchandise which passes to and from the port by sea, comes and goes by this bunder, to which, however, no boat of any size can come; the largest using the bunder being the *sai*, the nature of [illegible] have just described. At low tide the [illegible] this bunder is not more than a few [illegible], and in some places the tide recedes [illegible], leaving a thick black deposit consisting [illegible] every kind of muck and mire, exposed to [illegible]tion of the sun, and producing an atmosphere [illegible] not altogether unlike that of the Carnac [illegible]der. The bunder itself is composed of large [illegible]mps of coral and other stones, put together with [illegible]areless irregularity and without any mortar or [illegible]cement to retain them in their places, and they have consequently here and there been washed away by the tide, knocked out of place by the prows and boats, or removed by the inhabitants; and where this has occurred the bunder is simply a sloping bank, which the poorer inhabitants use for purposes not to be mentioned in detail, so that a stranger entering the water at these places, or heedlessly walking on shore, would quickly find himself in a still less savoury condition than was Parson Adams on a certain memorable occasion. These two landing places are both outside the wall of the town, the main gate of which is about a hundred paces from the water's edge. One hundred and fifty paces farther to the north there is another place dignified with the name of bunder, which is nothing more or less than the seabeach in its natural condition; whoever lands or embarks here having to be carried to or from the boat on the shoulders of a *hamal* or porter. There was a good sized prow being built here when I visited the place, and the Consul's Janissary told me that from six to seven or eight prows, or as they are called here *dhows*, are yearly built at Jeddah, the timber required being brought from Suez. On landing here you pass over the sandy beach for about twenty yards to a small gate in the wall, which here, as indeed everywhere else, is a mere ruin which a single shot from the smallest gun in the Navy would effectually demolish. Near the gate is a small enclosed spot, in which one of the Sheriffs is buried, and some of the pilgrims visit the place and perform the ordinary formula of prayers, &c., used on such occasions. Inside the gate there is a large open space in front of which stands the English and French Consulates. A few old guns, rusty, worn-eaten and useless are placed in a row facing the sea, on dismantled carriages. They are about as useful as the bottomless *tonies* which lie around them.

The representatives of the Turkish Government at Jeddah having been informed of the Consul's arrival from Bombay, a guard of six men and an officer from the Turkish regiment quartered there was sent down to the bunder to receive him, not at the pilgrims' bunder, but at the main bunder. The ceremony of passing his effects through the Custom-house was dispensed with, although when the Begum of Bhopal visited Jeddah on her way to perform the hadj, the Custom-house authorities found it impossible to oblige her in a similar way. But this incident is a key to the principle on which the Turkish Government, or at least its officials work not only in Jeddah but everywhere. To be a Turk, especially a Stamboulí, or native of Constantinople, is enough to ensure civility, while to be an Arab, a Hindee, or Egyptian is just as certainly the passport to every species of injustice and oppression; for the Turks—to judge from what intercourse I have had with them—are the first to boast of their religion and the last to practise it.

While in Jeddah we stopped at the house of the Controller of Customs, a large four storey house, facing the sea, and distinguished in nothing from the majority of the houses in the town, which differ but little from those of Egypt in their principal details, though here there are but few houses built with an interior courtyard, and hence the windows all open on the streets, giving the houses externally a much livelier look than the blank walls which form the greater portion of the exterior of the houses in Cairo, &c. Otherwise the houses are almost similar, the harem, the divan, &c., being provided in the same manner and furnished in the same way. Here, however, as in Mecca, the lavatories &c., are in general located in the centre of the house, an arrangement which made the Controller's house, (as I imagine it must do many others,) perfectly unbearable at times from the intolerable effluvia which, escaping from these places, filled the entire house.

We landed at about one o'clock, and feeling rather tired, on our arrival at the Controller's, I enquired what I was to remain and found that the house afforded only one room on the ground floor, for the accommodation of myself, the Consul's servants, the upper servants of our host's household and a party of four of the Turkish soldiers who had been told off to attend on the Consul during the hadj. I need not say that the arrangement was one which I did not like; however necessity compelled me to accept it. The room was at the back of the house and about twenty-five feet square, with a long raised seat at one end which served as a divan by day and a bedstead by night. The walls were plain and white except where they had been ornamented with the Turkish flag in outline, slips and steamers of the most impossible construction, and Arabic sentences written in a horribly illegible manner, all executed with the point of a burnt stick. Two windows were situated about ten feet above the floor, and though of respectable dimensions, admitted but little light, owing to the fact of their being—like most of the windows in Jeddah and Mecca—supplied with a fancy lattice work of a most complicated design, instead of glass. Almost all the floor was matted, and in one corner stood three or four small boxes on which half a dozen sets of bedding were piled. With the exception of these, a looking glass of limited dimensions and shaky frame, and a couple of sheath knives such as English seamen wear, which were hung against the wall, the room was perfectly empty.

Having rested myself on the divan for an hour or so, I rose, and having performed *wozoo*, asked the way to the nearest musjid, it being then the time of the afternoon prayer. A "Hubshee" (Abyssinian) boy who was one of the slaves attached to the establishment, volunteered to conduct me, and I accordingly went with him. Seizing my hand as we passed out of the door, he stopped for a moment and said "Hanify?" To which I responded "*Nam*," (yes,) and away we went. Of the musjid I can say no more than that it was of the very simplest style, entirely without ornamentation of any kind. Prayers over I asked my guide, who rejoiced in the name of Omar, whether we could not get a hookah and some *Kahwa*. "*Taal*," (come,) he replied with a commendable brevity which marked all his questions and answers, and again catching me by the hand he led me into the great bazaar, a street which I estimated at about five hundred paces long and from seven to twenty broad, lined on either side with shops of almost every description; tobacconists, who sell Turkish tobaccos in paper parcels, stamped in Turkish, French and Greek, with the quantity, quality, and price, assessed at the customs; fruit sellers, who disposed of a few overripe bananas, dried dates—the Bedouin's principal diet—and one or two other fruits of which the apples alone were plentiful, cheap and fit to eat, the other fresh fruit being almost all either unripe or over-ripe; tin-ware dealers, who dispensed pots and pannikins, dishes, and tins of a peculiar shape some-thing like a huge hunting watch, with a small tube near the ring, which are used to hold the water of the *Zem Zem* well at Mecca; cloth merchants, fancy goods stores, seal engravers, cutlery shops, clock and watch makers, and last but not least a host of tea and *Kahwa* shops. Passing through this heterogeneous collection of goods owned by people from all parts of the Mahomedan world, and through a crowd equally if not more diversified in its nature, I selected the best looking of the *Kahwa Khanas* and went in and sat down. I say went in—but as a matter of fact the seats were all arranged outside, and were made with a rough wooden framework, over which a netting of coir rope was stretched, forming the most uncomfortable seat I ever sat on. The hookahs used in Jeddah and Mecca differ greatly from those used in India, being almost all supplied with the long flexible tube—a luxury by no means common in the Indian *Kahwa Khanas*; the pipe which supports the chillam is also much longer than is used here, being fully two and a half or three feet in height. Here I had my first lesson in the value of Turkish money, for having only rupees with me, I had to change one here, and got for it "*thalatasher*" (thirteen) grous." The coins I found mostly in circulation were the Medjeedee dollars, the Teresa dollar, a Turkish coin worth about six annas, all in silver; and the *grous*, *ashereen* (piece of twenty paras), *ashera* (piece of ten paras), and *khumsa* (piece of five paras). As to the para itself I never saw one and believe they are not in circulation. Having smoked my hookah and taken some tea and *kahwa*, Omar doing likewise, I turned to go home, when in his usual laconic style he suggested *kabobs*, (meat fried in a peculiar manner) which I accordingly procured for him, but did not eat myself. The *kabobs* being despatched, Omar supplicated for "*moyah*" (water), in taking which I joined him, and for the sum of one *khamsa* each we got about a large tumbler full of water, which resembled in taste and appearance that of a Bombay well.

Although the sun was still well up in the sky it was now quite dusk in the bazaar, owing to the boards that are suspended over its entire length about thirty feet above the roadway, which they serve to keep comparatively cool during the hottest part of the day. Thinking it much later than it really was, I hastened home and arrived just in time for the evening meal, which, having eaten, I smoked my *chibouque* for an hour or so, and then went to bed, and so ended my first day in Jeddah.

SEMI-TROPICAL TRIFLES.*

MR. HERBERT COMPTON is the author of a very readable and well written little book called "Semi-Tropical Trifles." These "trifles light as air" Mr. Compton has strung together very prettily; they are mostly founded on facts collected during his travels in the Colony of Natal, and illustrate in a pleasing manner Colonial life and the sort of characters that are nearly sure to be met with in a young Colony. A Colonial life varied by digging for diamonds is a pursuit that attracts those who not only delight in freedom but who frequently do so to the extent of being altogether free from restraint, and the events that occur amongst these men are sometimes rather serious trifles, and even the more soberly disposed settlers in the Colony have sometimes a history which written as judiciously and amusingly as Mr. Compton has succeeded in doing affords excellent reading for a spare half hour now and then. Many of these "trifles light as air," as Mr. Compton calls them, are the stories of destinies changed for the worse, careers blighted, and, as in the case of "Captain Villiers," a good wife's happiness utterly destroyed by the too great indulgence in the wine that, well used, strengthens man's heart. But they are not all of the sad sort, for we have "A Colonial cricket match"; and then a description of that wonderful institution anywhere, but particularly in a Colonial town, called a boarding house and known as Mrs. Shuckles'. Mr. Compton has added at the end of his book some "metrical trifles" in which we can congratulate him on having escaped the grief that nearly always swallows up the man who dares to deal in metre. Prose is alarming enough, but poetry is swift destruction, but not so with Mr. Compton who has happily succeeded in both. Mr. Compton was, when in Bombay a few years ago, an occasional contributor to the Bombay press, and he is now leaving Bombay on his way home from his travels.

* *Semi-Tropical Trifles*, by HERBERT COMPTON. London: R. Washbourne, 18 Paternoster Row. 1875.

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an innocent application, *which is not swallowed as a medicine but is used only on the Gums*. It contains no narcotic, nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London. Price 2s 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents: TARACHAND AND Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

FOUND DEAD.—An old mendicant name unknown, stricken with leprosy, was found lying dead on the side of the Esplanade by the Market road.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Curreem Rahim, was committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating a Purdasee, named Mattadeen Balloo, by inducing him to pay a sum of Rs. 70 under false pretences.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—We learn that the petition against the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, which was published by us on the 7th inst., was dated the 26th February 1876, and signed amongst others by the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Messrs. Shamrao Vithul, Shantaram Narayen, Narayan Balkrishna, Ghanasham Nilkunt, Bhaironath Mungesh, and others.

THE Municipal Commissioner requests us to state that the Chowpatty level crossings, and other crossings, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Dadur station and Church Gate Street will be closed to-day (Saturday) from the passing of the pilot engine till the train conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has passed, that is, from about 10 A.M to 10-30 A.M., Bombay time. Carriages and passengers going from Malabar or Cumballa Hills towards the Fort during that period should therefore cross the railway by the Grant Road Bridge.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—At this theatre the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic, Club, originally organised and instructed by Mr. C. S. Wadia, perform again to-night under very favourable auspices. A select combination of pieces, which have found most favour with the play-going portion of the native community, has been provided, consisting of "Leila Majnoo, Feroze Paricher, The Village Lawyer, and the fairy opera of Indur Sabha;" and it is hoped the patronage of the public will be accorded to the efforts put forth to please them.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Peeroo Haridar's Lane, on view of the body of Chandabee, a Mahomedan woman, about twenty-five years of age. It appears about a month ago the deceased and her husband had quarrelled about the expenses of his household, when the husband got into rage and hit her a blow over the back of the head with a bludgeon. The deceased was then laid up for two or three days from the effects of the blow which had caused a slight scalp wound from which a little blood flowed. The husband after the occurrence left his house and never returned. Subsequently, after recovering from the blow, she again took ill by bathing in cold water, after which she was suffering from cold and fever and ultimately expired from the effects of the last complaint. A *post mortem* examination of the body was ordered by the Coroner, and the inquest stands adjourned to this day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—A Brahmin servant of Mr. W. Drew, named Manorut, who was in charge of the cattle truck in which were placed the birds belonging to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, left the special train on its way through Allahabad for a drink of water. He was not observed leaving the train; but as he ran back towards the truck, whilst the train was in motion, he was knocked down between the platform and the train. He was picked up at once. Mr. Drew forced some brandy down his throat and he opened his eyes, and seemed to revive. He was placed in the train, and a telegram was sent to the nearest station for medical aid. On arrival there, the native doctor was not in attendance; and the injured man was taken on until a European doctor was found. The poor man was then pronounced to be dead. A *post mortem* examination showed the cause of death to be the bursting of the spleen in consequence of internal hemorrhage. All was done by his master that could be done; and money was left in the hands of the doctor for the purpose of providing a decent burial.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.—We cannot conceive the reasons which induce a contemporary to make frequent and desperate efforts to make Mr. G. W. F. Malins retire from the office of Deputy Sheriff of Bombay. Several times within the last few months has our contemporary announced to an expectant public that Mr. Malins was about to retire from his office; and the same number of times has the report been contradicted as unfounded. At one time it was Mr. W. H. Hussey, and at another time it was Mr. So-and-So who had been appointed to succeed him. But Mr. Malins seems to bear a charmed official life; and as often as our contemporary raised up successors to him, has he succeeded in confounding him and them. This time, it is said, the appointment "will be vacant in a few days." It is not unlikely that once more again will the report prove, if not unfounded, at least premature; for Mr. Malins, we have reason to believe, has no intention to vacate the office of Deputy Sheriff for a few *months* yet.

THE WATER QUEEN.—Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia writes to us as follows to contradict the statement made by a contemporary about the Water Queen, and to confirm the statement made in our own columns:—"As the oldest surviving officer of the Bombay Dockyard, permit me to correct the statement which appeared in your to-day's columns, relating to the yacht Water Queen. In 1854 I was Assistant Builder in the yard, and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, our present Master Builder, a draftsman, and though young in the service Jamsetjee always took great interest in examining and studying the lines and forms of yachts then existing in Bombay and elsewhere. This brought him to the notice of the Hon. Mr. Lumsden, who was a frequent visitor to the Dockyard, and who requested Jamsetjee to prepare a design for a yacht he intended to build. The lines were approved by Mr. Lumsden, and the drawing was handed to the then Master Builder, with a request to allow the yacht to be built under Mr. Jamsetjee's superintendence, so that the Master Builder or his assistants had very

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH SIAM.

To the Editor of the "Siam Weekly Advertiser."

SIR,—A scheme having been set on foot to telegraphically connect Bangkok with the outer world, it might so doubt interest your readers, to hear the opinion of one—who has long felt interested in watching the rapid progress with which Siam is taking her place amongst civilized nations—with regard to this most desirable project. The mercantile community of Bangkok, must have long felt themselves at a disadvantage as compared with other places where the Telegraph has reached, in having no means of communication with the Straits, except by occasional steamers to Singapore, so that, I am sure they must naturally feel interested in an undertaking so calculated to promote their interests, and facilitate their business transactions, as the extension of the Electric Telegraph to Siam. But, while conferring a great boon on the latter country in particular, it may not be generally known that the government of Siam possess the power of very largely benefitting other countries, particularly the Straits Settlements, Java, and Australia, by the erection of this new line. In order that your readers may properly understand this, allow me to state that there are three distinct lines of Telegraph connecting India with Europe; viz., two overland lines, known as the Turkish and Teheran routes, and the line of Submarine cables, belonging to the Eastern, and Eastern Extension Telegraph companies—Telegrams for places beyond India, coming by either of the former routes, can, at present, travel no farther than Madras by overland lines, but have there to be handed over to the cable company; whereas, if a line existed through the Malay Peninsula, say from Mou[illegible] the telegraph only accessible to very few persons, and then, merely in cases of extreme urgency; besides the length of time that would be occupied in transmission over the long Indian lines, the slow-working cables—on the other hand, if the telegraph only extends to Penang communication with India and Europe would become equally expensive, and tardy, besides the delays which would arise from the liability to lengthy interruptions, from which no submarine cable is exempt. In addition to this, the junction of these two lines, would, in connection with the telegraph which the Straits Government are now erecting, form the long-desired continuation of the overland system to Singapore; which, as I have before shown, is so highly necessary to the proper development of Telegraph in the East.

The recent interruption of the cable between Madras and Penang, which lasted nearly six weeks, shows the urgent necessity of a duplicate line to provide against such emergencies, and various proposals have been made at different times, for the supplying of this great want, but none, I believe with such a sure prospect of permanent success as the present scheme.

There are people who ridicule the idea of Siam carrying out what is really a great enterprise, though by no means an insurmountable one; but for my part, I have full confidence that under the able Engineer whom they have engaged for the purpose, and possessing such resources as they do; free labour, and unlimited supplies of material which the Government will not only succeed in erecting the line, but will bring it to such a high state of efficiency, as to be able to favourably compete with any telegraph company—at the same time securing to themselves an ample and lasting source of revenue. The advanced state of Siam, owing to the enlightenment of its youthful monarch, and his intelligent ministers, has become a topic of conversation all the world over, and I trust that His Majesty the King does not fail to see how largely the introduction of the Electric Telegraph into his territory, will tend to advance civilization, and an increase of commerce at the same time adding to the political power of H. M.'s Government, in thus supplying such an important link to the grand chain of the world's Telegraphs.

No time should be lost in carrying out this laudable design; for, already rumours are afloat to the effect that the Telegraph Company (having doubtless heard of the projected line), intend laying down another cable from Rangoon to Penang; but this should not deter the Siamese from proceeding with their own, for, with a cheap staff of native clerks, and an almost inexpensive line, they need not fear a dozen cables.—I remain, &c. PROGRESS.

Straits Settlements, January, 1876.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ALLEGED LIBEL ON MR. HORSMAN, M.P.

(Globe.)

JUSTICES BLACKBURN AND LUSH sat in the Queen's Bench Division (17th Feb.) to hear an application *ex parte* for a criminal information for libel made on behalf of the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, M.P. for Liskeard, against the *World* newspaper.

Mr. Hawkins, Q.C. (with him Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. H. D. Greene), said the matter complained of imputed to Mr. Horsman about as flagrant and gross dishonesty towards his brother-in-law, Sir John Ramsden, as could well be conceived, viz., that he had taken advantage of the youth of his brother-in-law, and of his inexperience, to borrow from him the sum of £400,000 on what he knew to be utterly worthless as security. Sir John Ramsden came of age in 1853, and in 1841 Mr. Horsman had been married to Sir John's sister. Mr. Horsman was possessed of some sugar plantations in Penang, and it became necessary, from time to time, to raise money for making extensive alterations and providing new machinery, in order to keep up the productiveness of the plantations. For the statement in the libel there was not a single particle of truth; and it was very difficult to conceive that the libel could have been penned, except under the most wretched and malicious motives against Mr. Horsman. The libel described Mr. Horsman as the "superior person," but there was no doubt that Mr. Horsman was meant, for that epithet had been applied to him years ago in the House of Commons. The libel was as follows:—

"A most superior person and a wealthy Yorkshire baronet are brothers-in-law, and both are ex-Liberal office-holders. When the baronet came of age the superior person undertook to find a superior investment for £400,000 which belonged to the fortunate Yorkshireman. The superior person had a superior estate somewhere in the East. A mortgage on this superior estate became the superior investment discovered by the superior person. A few weeks ago the superior person informed his brother-in-law that the £400,000 had gone the way of the Peruvian Loan, and that neither interest nor principal was likely to be forthcoming. The baronet suggested a reference to a court of law. To this the superior person demurred, and insisted that the affairs of so superior a person as himself ought to be left to the superior tribunal of Heaven. As a slight concession, his latest proposal is to give up his seat in Parliament and to live in "obscurity" if his brother-in-law will provide for his superior wants by an annuity of £25,000. I regret to say that this modest proposal of a superior mind has not been received by the baronet with the cordial approbation which might have been anticipated. So obtuse is he that he cannot understand why he should pay even a superior person £5,000 per annum for depriving him with superior astuteness of £400,000. What next?"

Mr. Justice Blackburn: No doubt that is a libel, but does Sir John Ramsden make an affidavit.

Mr. Hawkins said he did not desire to go into matters of the personal connection of Mr. Horsman with Sir John Ramsden. It would be sufficient to say they were on most intimate and affectionate terms from 1863 to 1873, but there were reasons, in which his learned brothers who were associated with him concurred, for resting Mr. Horsman's case on his own affidavit.

Mr. Justice Blackburn thought it was necessary that there should be an affidavit of Sir John Ramsden.

Mr. Hawkins remarked that they could not compel Sir John Ramsden to make an affidavit, and he might decline to do so. The learned counsel then read the affidavits of Mr. Horsman, setting forth that the loans which had been obtained from Sir John Ramsden on the sugar plantations were well secured; in fact he was now negotiating with a person of wealth and high position for the sale of the plantations, by which the purchaser would covenant to pay all the interests and premiums for loans and liabilities to Sir John Ramsden. There was no truth whatever that he had negotiated for giving up his seat.

The court granted a rule *nisi*, intimating that Mr. Horsman had pointedly denied all the allegations contained in the libel.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

(The Cosmopolitan.)

WHEN the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, member of Congress from Virginia, denounced the Editor of the New York *Herald* as "a witting and willing cuckold," women trembled and men held their breath. It was a most audacious charge, delivered in words that burned. But Pryor had received great provocation. Day after day the *Herald* was pricking and goading him, until its "damnable iteration" drove him mad. In self-defence, in his high place in the House of Representatives, he drove home the shaft that for ever silenced his adversary. Of course, there are two opinions as to the propriety of the allusion to the "better half" of his enemy; but when a man, hunted down with malignant and persistent falsehoods, is driven to "bay," he cannot be expected to stand on the nicer proprieties, or even on the common decencies of war. It is a case of life and death. He sees the one vulnerable spot in the heel of his foe, and in goes the fatal spear. But no gentleman, who has the slightest claim to the name, will ever strike at or through a woman to reach the vital spot of his adversary. Certain correspondents who have liberally supplied us with domestic scenes and incidents in the career of one whose name shall not soil our paper will understand, from what we have written, why we do not make use of their "ammunition." It is quite true that the publicly-branded liar and libeller, who is trying to ruin us socially and financially, deserves no mercy at our hands. It would serve him right, in reply to his false accusations of bankruptcy, his "bill-of-sale" fabrications, and imaginary "hotel bills," to reproduce the long catalogue of his victims among cigar-dealers, wine-merchants, shirt-makers, boarding-house keepers, and money-lending actors and journalists; but when a man sinks below the sense of shame, all punishment from exposure is lost upon him. We doubt if such a blackguard could even be made to blush at the publication of his unpaid brothel scores, or the list of houses of ill-fame where his name has been on the "free-list" for years, in consideration of the paying custom he introduced—in other words, for his services as pimp and purveyor. We decline even to publish the numerous stale LO U's the low reptile has left behind him in the course of his slimy and malignant career. When such a scoundrel gets control of type he cannot be otherwise than a disgrace to journalism—a profession of the highest importance and influence, worthy of the best talent, the most thorough education; and which, for its proper conduct, demands principles of the most scrupulous fidelity and honour. The editor who governs a newspaper holds the character, the prosperity, and the happiness of men at his pen's point. He can stab at what he will—the honour of man, the virtue of woman, the reputation of an artist, the credit of a bank, or the solvency of a company. Whether any journalist will or will not be guilty of this crime, depends solely on the character of the man, "the party in power," who wields the editorial pen. Being compelled by this time to confess ourselves a "veteran of the press," having held absolute control of type for some thirty years, we are proud to say that the "Black Sheep" in the profession are the exceptions and not the rule, both in England and in America. All professions have their blemishes. We have known drunken clergymen, lying lawyers, swindling merchants, bogus bankers, even Stock Exchange gamblers of doubtful integrity, and angels that have "fallen." We have only recently found an editor so base as to publish with gusto a "confidential letter," to pry into a contemporary's private business, and, when conspicuously and unanswerably convicted of publishing "lies and libels," refusing to make the *amende honorable*. Such infamous conduct soon nullifies itself. The public lose all confidence in his statements, all respect for his journal, all regard for the man. His career must be brief. Such is the immutable law of nature. The man who thinks to shine by his talents, when flouting in a sea of corruption, shines only as the rotten mackerel which gleams the more the worse it stinks, until the zephito flame suddenly "goes out" into everlasting oblivion and infinite contempt.

THE RECEPTION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

[illegible] Foreign Office, April 30, 1875.

[illegible] a question has recently been raised by the Government of India as to how far officers in command of her Majesty's ships are justified in receiving on board fugitive slaves who, escaping from their masters, may claim the protection of the British flag. Such cases, as the Lords of the Admiralty are doubtless aware, are of frequent occurrence on the East Coast of Africa, on the Hadramaut Coast, and in the Persian Gulf, and may be divided into three classes:—1st. Where slaves come on board a ship or boat in harbour, or within territorial waters, either to escape from the alleged cruelty of their masters or to avoid the consequences of their misdeeds. 2nd. Where a British ship or boat is on the high seas, and the refugee slave, escaping, perhaps, from a dhow, also at sea, would be in danger of losing his life were he not received on board. 3rd. Where a person has been detained on shore in a state of slavery, and escaping to a British ship or boat, claims protection on the ground that he has been so detained contrary to treaties existing between great Britain and the country from the shores of which he escapes, as in the case of territories which, like Oman, Madagascar, and Johanna, are partially free. The broad rule to be observed in this question appears to be that a fugitive slave should not be permanently received on board any description of ship under the British flag, unless his life would be endangered if he were not allowed to come on board. The reason for this rule is that, were it otherwise, the practical result would be, in the first instance, to encourage and assist a breach of the law of the country, and next to protect the person breaking that law. And a contrary rule would lead to endless disputes and difficulties with the legal masters of slaves; for it might happen, to take an extreme instance, that the whole slave portion of the crews of vessels engaged in the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf might take refuge on board British ships; and, if free there, their masters would be entirely ruined, and the mistrust and hatred caused in their minds would be greatly prejudicial to British interests. Such, then, being the general and broad rule, it remains to apply it, so far as possible, to the three classes of cases mentioned above. In the first class the slave must not be allowed to remain on board after it has been proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command that he is legally a slave. In the second, the slave should be retained on board on the ground that, on the high seas, the British vessel is a part of the dominions of the Queen; but when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of the country from a vessel of which the slave has escaped, he will be liable to be surrendered, on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs. In the third class, a negro might claim protection on the ground that being, by the terms of a treaty, free, he was nevertheless being detained as a slave. It would then become the duty of the commanding officer to satisfy himself as to the truth of this statement, and to be guided in his subsequent proceedings in regard to such person by the result of his inquiries, and the law which would then affect the case. Those interested in maintaining the slavery of the person claiming his freedom should assist at the inquiry; and in the event of his claim being established, the local authorities should be requested to take steps to ensure his not relapsing into slavery. It will thus be seen that, as a general principle, care should be taken that slaves are not misled into the belief that they will find their liberty by getting under the British flag afloat, or induced by the presence of a British ship to leave their own ships, if at sea, or their employment, if on shore. The Earl of Derby has arrived at the opinion above expressed, after consulting the Law Officers of the Crown, and I am directed by his lordship to request that, in communicating his lordship's views on this question to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will suggest to their lordships that instructions in this sense should be issued to the naval officers of the East India Squadron, to whose discretion Lord Derby fully trusts for the execution of what may sometimes prove a difficult duty.—I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

The Instructions based on the above letter were sent to the Commander-in-Chief on the East India station, and were afterwards, by direction of Lord Derby, sent to all the foreign naval stations for the general information of commanding officers. At the suggestion of the Lords of the Admiralty the following paragraph was introduced: "In surrendering a fugitive slave the commanding officer is to exercise his discretion in endeavouring, according to the circumstances of the case, to obtain an assurance that the slave will not be treated with undue severity." On October 6, 1875, Lord Derby directed that the Instructions which had been issued should be suspended, and on the 4th of November, that they should be withdrawn. On the 23rd of November a draft of Amended Instructions was sent from the Foreign Office to the Lords of the Admiralty. On the 5th of December these were embodied by the Admiralty in a Circular which was sent to all the commanding officers of her Majesty's ships. The following is the official text of the Instructions:

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the commanders of her Majesty's ships in reference to the receipt of fugitive slaves. These instructions are to be considered part of the General Slave Trade Instructions, and to be inserted at page 29 of that volume, with the heading of "Receipt of Fugitive Slaves," but they are also intended for the guidance of commanders of her Majesty's ships generally. 93a. When any person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission to your ship on the high seas, beyond the limit of territorial waters, and claims the protection of the British flag, you will bear in mind that, although her Majesty's Government are desirous by every means in their power to remove or mitigate the evils of slavery, yet her Majesty's ships are not intended for the reception of persons other than their officers and crew. You will satisfy yourself therefore, before receiving the fugitive on board, that there is some sufficient reason in the particular case for thus receiving him. 93b. In any case in which, for reasons which you deem adequate, you have received a fugitive slave into your ship, and taken him under the protection of the British flag upon the high seas, beyond the limit of territorial waters, you should retain him in your ship, if he desires to remain, until you have landed him in some country, or transferred him to some other ship, where his liberty will be recognised and respected. 93c. Within the territorial waters of a foreign State, you are bound, by the comity of nations, while maintaining the proper exemption of your ship from local jurisdiction, not to allow her to become a shelter for those who would be chargeable with a violation of the law of the place. If, therefore, while your ship is within the territorial waters of a State where slavery exists, a person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission into your ship, you will not admit him, unless his life would be in manifest danger if he were not received on board. Should you, in order to save him from this danger, receive him, you ought not, after the danger is past, to permit him to continue on board; but you will not entertain any demand for his surrender, or enter into any examination as to his status. 93d. If, while your ship is in the territorial waters of any chief or State in Arabia, or on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or on the East Coast of Africa, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off such coasts or shores, including Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands, any person should claim admission to your ship and protection on the ground that he has been kept in a state of slavery contrary to treaties existing between Great Britain and the territory, you may receive him until the truth of his statement is examined into. In making this examination, it is desirable that you should communicate with the nearest British Consular authority, and you should be guided in your subsequent proceedings by the result of the examination. In any case of doubt or difficulty, you should apply for further instructions either to the senior officer of your division, or the Commander-in-Chief, who will, if necessary, refer to the Admiralty. 93e. A special report is to be made of every case of a fugitive slave seeking refuge on board your ship.—By command of their Lordships,

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

To all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

In an appendix to the correspondence various documents on the subject are given, some of which date back as far as 1807, and the latest of which extend to the latter part of the year 1870.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel in London on the 16th of February. In the [illegible] members of the Associated Chambers, to the number of about 100, assembled together at the West-minster Palace Hotel under the presidency of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P. The guests included the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Tenterden, General Schenck, the [illegible] Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. J. [illegible] Corry, M.P., Mr. Sinclair (Chairman of the Belfast Chamber), Mr. Whitwell, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., Mr. Carter, M.P., Hon. F. J. Bailes (Colonial Secretary, South Australia), Hon. T. Watson, Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Eustace Smith, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Colonel Hill, Mr. C. M. Kennedy, Mr. H. Reader Lack, and Mr. Price (Railway Commission). Dinner over, the usual loyal toasts were proposed, and duly honoured.

The toast of "The Army" was responded to by Sir Henry Havelock. The condition of the Army was such, he said as he could not regard as satisfactory. It must demand the attention of those who represented the commerce and the wealth of the country, for there was no one interested in the welfare of the country who must not answer the question involved in the improving of the condition of the Army, either in person or in purse. Of this, however, he was sure—that the Army would always be found to answer in an adequate and worthy way any demand that might be made upon it.

Responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Marquis of Salisbury said,—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I need not say how deeply I appreciate the kindness with which you, drawn from every political party, are good enough to receive the toast which has just been put before you. It is a pledge of that quality of which your President spoke—that loyal support—not sacrificing party opinion or party interest but still loyal support—which has been shown to the benefit of the country—which in all times all political parties have even been ready to give to whatever party was in power in matters in which the interests of the country were at stake. For myself, I might feel some diffidence in venturing to speak for Her Majesty's Government if that feeling was not diminished in some degree by the interest taken by India at this moment. It is difficult to look in any direction without seeing the high position India has assumed among the cherished interests of the country. I do not speak merely of that Royal visit which has given such deep pleasure to India, and which has confirmed so decidedly the high opinion which his countrymen always held in the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) But, looking at the political question, I will remind you that the country had been deeply interested about the acquisition of a certain canal which gives us the approach to India. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend who sits beside me (Lord Tenterden) has spent sleepless nights and anxious days in maintaining the independence of the Ottoman Empire. No doubt he did so out of his disinterested love of the Turks (a laugh); but this is a very different case, and I venture to say that at the bottom of his heart there is more than Turkish, there is Indian interests connected with his policy. (Cheers). We are sometimes reproached that in regard to India we take a tone that is less than imperial; that the interests of commerce unduly influence our policy. The reproach comes ill from the greatest Empire that was ever won by any nation, and which was won by a company of merchants. (Hear, hear.) The truth is that the production of wealth, and, therefore, industry and commerce, which may be esteemed comparative luxuries with other countries, is a matter of life and death with India. There capital has been swept away; but the vast population remains, and increases with the rapidity natural under a rule so peaceful as our own. But the multitude press upon the means of subsistence, and we can only avoid calamity by stimulating industry and commerce. Agriculture can only give support to a certain number only. Commerce can supply the gap that must be left. If, therefore, we are sometimes reproached with taking the commercial view and listening to the blandishments of Manchester, our reply is that while it would be criminal in us if we were to sacrifice India to England, it is our first duty to do all that in us lies to see that the true interests of commerce are sustained, that wealth may be increased, and industry and production stimulated. Having expressed his great regret that, owing to ill-health, Sir Louis Mallet was obliged to return from India before completing his important mission the noble Marquis proceeded to allude to the foreign interests of the country, more especially in connexion with the Department with which he was charged. He said:—Nobody can fail to recognise that a different feeling has pervaded the country during the last few months from that which we have been accustomed to in recent years. There is a kind of sensation, a thrill, a longing for action, a desire for a definite aim to be stated and a definite policy announced. Foreign countries have thought that a new spirit, one altogether strange, has come over the country. They have been pleased during the last 30 years to think that because we were devoted to commerce, we were a tame and timid people, willing to submit to any encroachment upon our rights. We all know the sneer of the First Napoleon, and what he intimated by it. But, gentlemen, there can be no more erroneous view, no more ludicrous misapprehension of our modern policy, whoever the individual Minister may be. (Cheers.) The temperaments of different statesmen vary very much; but I am sure that the spirit of the English people has always been the same. (Renewed cheers.) Because we are a commercial people, it does not follow that we are a timid or a tame people rather, because we are a commercial people, we know what is worth struggling for and what is not. (Hear, hear.) We are not deficient in promptness or by causes of mere routine. We are ready to strike hard and strong where the necessity is placed upon us to do so. We do not meddle in other peoples' quarrels without a cause, and that, I believe, was a characteristic of the English people long ago, even as it is now. (Hear, hear.) Our foreign policy has come to centre more and more upon India and the open road to India, and it is this feeling which, as I think, has been at the bottom of the general assent with which the action of Her Majesty's Government with reference to the Suez Canal has been received. (Cheers.) The people of this country find in this action an echo of the determination at which they had themselves arrived. They had fully resolved that, at any sacrifice, they would not run the risk of allowing to be tampered with those countries upon which our open road to India depended. (Hear, hear.) And something of the same kind occurred when we took steps to secure the independence of the Suez Canal. As a sample of their own policy, it was cordially accepted by the English people. (Hear, hear.) It would be absurd to treat the individual act as of so much importance as the spirit and policy which it represents, and that policy, I think, is felt and supported among no class of Her Majesty's subjects so strongly as among that class which the Associated Chambers of Commerce represent. (Hear, hear.) I believe that, without any distinction of party, you will support Her Majesty's Government in all matters in which the interests and the honour of the country are concerned; you will expect of us that we should intensely desire peace with all the world, but you will also expect of us that in all parts of the Queen's dominions we should uphold the rights of her people and the honour of her Crown. (Loud cheers.)

The toast of "Foreign Powers" was responded to by General Schenck, who altogether disclaimed being a "foreigner," and mentioned, in the course of his remarks, that the trade of England and her Dependencies with the United States equalled one-half the trade of the United States with the whole world.

The Marquis of Salisbury briefly responded for the House of Lords, and Mr. Monk, M. P., for the House of Commons.

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